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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

THE McCLURE-GRAY CASE.

ALLEGHENY CITY WATER BONDS.

Pittsburgh Public Park.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR EVANS.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate, which should have met at eleven o'clock this morning, was not called to order till ten minutes of twelve, the Republican Senators being in caucus till that time on the McClure-Gray contested election case.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DILL, requiring mutual insurance companies to file statements of premiums and moneys received.

By Mr. RUTAN, conferring additonal powers on the Burgess and Town Council of Rochester.

Also, making Glasgow borough and the adjacent farms a separate election district.

Also, giving the Burgess and Council of New Brighton control of the Beaver and Mercer State Road.

By Mr. GRAHAM, a supplement for Allegheny City water bonds, which authorizes the issue of an additional one hundred thousand dollars.

Also, a supplement for the Troy Hill Road in Allegheny City, which authorizes an assessment.

Also, a supplement relative to the conversion of public grounds in Pittsburgh for public parks. This bill authorizes the Park Commissioners to use the fund to develop all the common grounds, diverting the same from, &c.

Also, providing for an equitable division of property between the Allegheny County House and Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City.

Also, a supplement for the Orphans' Asylum of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, changing the name to Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and limit the income and authorizing the Board of Managers to fill vacancies.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE REPORT.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution for 2,500 copies of the Agricultural College Report. Adopted.

THE M'CLURE GRAY CASE.

At half-past twelve Mr. WALLACE offered a resolution for drawing a committee in the McClure case at three o'clock. This he did because the committee which was directed to report at twelve had not yet reported.

The Speaker referred the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, ruling that the petition was not yet in the jurisdiction of the Senate.

Mr. WALLACE appealed, but withdrew the appeal on an assurance that a report would be made immediately.

Mr. WHITE then presented the report of the Republican majority of the McClure-Gray Committee—a voluminous document, concluding with a resolution that the petition, not having been presented to the Senate within ten days after organization, cannot, under the rule, now be acted upon by the Senate. Accompanying this report was a bill regulating the manner of the selection of committees to try contested election cases. This bill provides for the selection of committees in each House by the cumulative system of voting. Any petition presented at this session shall be acted upon under the rule within five days after its passage, if such petition shall be presented within ten days after the swearing in of the Senator or member whose seat is contested.

Mr. WALLACE presented the Democratic minority report, which was also voluminous, ending with a resolution to draw a committee in the case at three o'clock.

Mr. PURMAN, Democrat, presented in writing a long explanation of why he supported the minority report.

Adjourned till 3 P. M.

Afternoon Session.—The McClure Gray contested election case was discussed. Messrs. WHITE and STRANG, Republicans, made lengthy arguments for the majority report. Messrs. BUCKALEW and WALLACE, Democrats, spoke against it and for the minority report.

Mr. DAVIS, of Berks, Democrat, asked what was to be done if the House should refuse to pass the bill reported by the majority.

Messrs. FITCH and MUMMA, Republicans, inquired if the Senate and the Republicans of the House would pass it and the Governor sign it to-night, and it would embrace the present case.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, Republican, moved to amend the resolution reported by the majority by adding that the petition cannot be entertained this session unless by additional legislation. This was accepted by Mr. White.

Adjourned till 8 P. M.

Evening Session.—Before the assembly of either house this evening, the Republicans held a joint caucus, and the death of Senator Knight, Democrat, of Bucks, was reported among the members and spectators gathered in the Capitol, creating another sensation.

The McClure Gray debate was resumed.

Mr. MUMMA, Republican, supported the majority report.

Mr. FINNEY, Democrat, asked if the Senator (Gray) should be allowed to vote on this question.

Mr. MUMMA replied, "Most assuredly, after the magnificent precedent set by the Democrats last winter, when Dechert voted for himself." He opposed the old system of drawing the contesting committees by lottery, and advocated the new bill.

Mr. DAVIS, Democrat, said this discovery of a defect in the old law came rather late.

Mr. ALLEN, Republican, spoke for the majority report.

Mr. PURMAN, Democrat, made a lengthy speech against the majority report.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, Republican, favored the new law for drawing committees. He wanted McClure to have a fair trial on a new plan, because he doubted the application or the justice of the old law of 1839. But even if this new bill should fail to pass, he should feel like giving the contestant a trial under the act of 1839.

Mr. WHITE, Republican, closed the argument for the majority report, pronouncing the old lottery system of drawing committees as a gambling operation, in which the Republicans would have fourteen names, the Speaker and Gray being excluded, while the Democracy would have sixteen names.

Mr. BUCKALEW, Democrat, protested against the introduction of partizan feeling into the discussion.

Mr. Billingfelt's amendment being incorporated, the resolution fell—yeas, 15 Republicans to 15 Democrats—Evans, Republican, being dead, and Delamater, Republican, being paired with Knight, Democrat, absent.

ATTENDING EVANS' FUNERAL.

Mr. BROOKE's resolution for adjourning over to-morrow to attend the funeral of Mr. Evans then came up.

Mr. DAVIS, Democrat, of Berks, said the Democrats could not consent to leave here to-morrow, as it was the last day on which McClure's petition could be considered. In voting against this resolution they meant no disrespect to the deceased.

Mr. BROOKE sincerely hoped some arrangement might be reached by which the Senators could pay proper respect to the dead Senator's remains.

The resolution was defeated—yeas 14, all Republicans; nays 16, all Democrats, except Davis, of Philadelphia.

Mr. WALLACE, Democrat, then offered a resolution for drawing a committee in the case at half-past ten. Lost by a tie vote; as above, the Democrats voting *aye*, and the Republicans *no*.

CHANGING A LAW.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, Republican, offered the following: That so much of section 131 of the act of Assembly regulating contested elections for Governor, Senator and members of the House of Representatives, approved July 2d, 1839, be and the same is so altered and amended as to allow ten days for the formation of a committee, instead of five.

Mr. WALLACE, Democrat, at once objected to its consideration.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Speaker Rutan will not issue a writ for a special election in Senator Evans' district till the day after his burial.

CONGRESS.

Chinese in Cuba.

Petitions Presented—Colored Soldiers—Sale of Ordnance to France—Copyright Law—Free Exportation of Whisky—The Chicago Relief Bill—Construction of Iron Steamships—River Commerce—Testimony of Respondents—Female Suffrage—Government Buildings at Pittsburgh—The Shipping Interest.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1872.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition of leading citizens of Michigan to reform the manner of appointment to and removals from office, and against seizures by moieties. He said he disagreed with the petitioners, believing that the abolition of moieties would cost the Government more than twenty millions yearly on the north-eastern and north-western frontiers alone.

Messrs. ANTHONY and KELLOGG presented similar petitions.

Petitions were presented against the removal of the duty on railroad iron and for an international copyright law.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to place colored soldiers on the same footing with white as to bounties and pensions.

CHINESE IN CUBA.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was directed to consider the expediency of passing a joint resolution authorizing the President to communicate to the Government of Spain protest of the United States against the action of the authorities in Cuba towards the Chinese laborers on that island.

SALE OF ORDNANCE TO FRANCE.

Mr. SUMNER offered a long preamble, setting forth the alleged manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition in the workshops of the United States Government for the French to be used against Germany in 1870, and a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven to investigate all the sales of ordnance made by the Government of the United States during the war between France and Germany, to ascertain the persons to whom they were made, the circumstances under which they were made, the real parties in interest, and the sums respectively paid and received by them. The committee is to have power to send for persons and papers, and to conduct the examination in public. The resolution was over until to-morrow.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. POMEROY, for the relief of settlers on Cherokee lands in Kansas.

By Mr. RICE, authorizing terms of the United States District Court to be held at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK, extending the swamp land act to Nebraska.

By Mr. TIPTON, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Brownsville, Nebraska.

COPYRIGHT LAW.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, the Joint Committee on Library was instructed to report in reference to the enactment of a copyright law.

WHISKY EXPORTATION.

On motion of Mr. HAY, of Illinois, the Committee on Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of free exportation of spirits and whisky by manufacturers in this country.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago relief bill was passed was taken up.

Messrs. Chandler, Ferry (Mich.), Conkling and Carpenter advocated reconsideration, and Messrs. Logan and Trumbull opposed it. The motion to reconsider was carried—yeas 25, nays 22.

FINES, PENALTIES, ETC.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, the Senate took up the bill for the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. DAWES, for the construction of ten first class iron steamships for postal, naval and other purposes.

By Mr. BIGBY, to extend the powers of the Southern Claims Commission to consider the subject of payment of cotton taken by the Government; also, the payment of Odd Fellows lodges destroyed during the war.

By Mr. SHELDON, an amendment to the National banking act.

By Mr. BEATTY, publishing Congressional debates.

By Mr. HOLMAN, relative to the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the tax levied at the Louisville canal.

By Mr. SHANKS, for negotiations with the Indians to commute all annuities payable in land.

By Mr. CONGER, for an appropriation for the improvement of harbors in Michigan.

By Mr. MCGREW, for the improvement of the Monongahela river.

By Mr. LOWE, for the relief of settlers on Cherokee lands in Kansas.

By Mr. TWEED, for a survey of the northern boundary line of Nebraska.

By Mr. KENDALL, for printing laws in Nevada.

By Mr. JONES (Wyoming), granting right of way to railroad companies in Wyoming; also, for a military road and artesian wells in Wyoming.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill allowing respondents in criminal cases in United States Courts to testify in their own behalf. Passed—yeas 146, nays 43.

By Mr. PERRY (Ohio), a resolution that the Forty-second Congress should not close its second session until it shall have matured and enacted a law to enforce reform of the civil service. Ordered printed.

By Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), a bill to prevent bribery and corruption of United States officers. Referred.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. KELLY (Pa.) presented a petition of Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Stanton, asking to be heard before the bar of the House in support of their claim to a right to vote, and he offered a resolution that the memorialists be heard next Saturday at one o'clock.

Mr. RANDALL inquired whether the resolution was to allow the ladies the use of the hall merely, or whether they were to appear and state their case while the House was in session.

The Speaker replied that the resolution was, that they were to appear and state their case while the House was in session.

The question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the resolution, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 86, nays 95.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT PITTSBURGH.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution calling for information as to the necessity for new Governmentbuildings and a marine hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa. Adopted.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Recommitted.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the removal of political disabilities from all who have applied for such relief. Adopted.

ENFORCEMENT LAWS.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing as valid and binding all existing laws for the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—yeas 105, nays 65—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

REPEALING IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill repealing all import duties on tea and coffee.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) suggested the addition of iron and steel to tea and coffee, but the Speaker decided that the motion to suspend the rules was not amendable. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was adoted—yeas 140, nays 3.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the shipping interest, and suggested as partial relief permitting ship stores to be taken in bond as well as raw material for ship building; also the suspension for two years of the law against registering foreign built vessels.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. HOAR offered a resolution calling for information as to the manufacture of fire arms at Springfield armory; also as to the difference between the eight and ten hours system. Adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for holding two terms of the United States Courts at Toledo, Ohio. Passed.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution instructing the Pacific Railroad Company to investigate and report as to the condition of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution calling on the President for such information as he may have of any intention or design on the part of the British Government to withdraw from or impede in its execution any provision of the Treaty of Washington, especially the hearing before the tribunal of arbitrators at Geneva.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, remarked that he was satisfied that the President had no information of that character from the British Government.

Mr. BUTLER—If not, let us ascertain that fact.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—62 to 69—and the House refused to order the yeas and nays, only nine members voting for it.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.

Mr. SHANKS moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution requesting the President to open friendly correspondence and negotiations with other civilized nations, with a view to an international rule that captives in war shall not be retained as personal prisoners, but shall be returned under flags of truce and under parole until properly exchanged.

Pending the vote, the House adjourned.

BALTIMORE.

Funeral of Archbishop Spalding.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—An immense throng blocked all the streets adjacent to the cathedral as early as nine o'clock this morning, to attend the funeral ceremonies of Archbishop Spalding. At each gate leading to the cathedral a strong force of police was stationed to aid the Young Men's Catholic Friends Society in carrying out the programme of arrangements and preserving order.

About 9:30 o'clock the different Catholic societies began to arrive, and, assisted by the police, succeeded in reaching the places assigned them along Charles and Franklin streets. The Papal Zouaves, accompanying the young men from St. James church, numbering sixty, were uniformed in gray, trimmed with red, and bore small rifles. Delegations were present from Philadelphia. Five colored societies appeared in line.

At 9:30 the side door of the cathedral was opened to pew-holders and reporters of the press, and very soon the cathedral was filled in every part except the space reserved for the attending clergy. The formation of the line was concluded at about a quarter to 10 o'clock, and a few moments the cathedral bell was tolled and the bells of St. Alphonsus rang out a requiem. The muffled drums sounded a slow march, and the Papal Zouaves moved up above the front gate and formed in double file, with arms reversed. The active clergy then began descending the steps of the Archbishop's palace. It was headed by three young men, the center one carrying a large crucifix and those on each side very large lighted candles. These were followed by the priests of the different churches and students, solemnly chanting, dressed in the robes of their office. The next in order were the Revs. Bishop Foley and Wheelan, dressed in deep purple, trailing robes, supported by boys. They participated in singing, and were followed by other priests, also chanting. These were followed by a large number of gentlemen.

Next came the bier and coffin, draped in black cloth, and almost hidden under a profusion of the choicest flowers, arranged in crosses and garlands, supported by six pall bearers, members of the Arch Bishop's Council. The trustees of the Cathedral acted as honorary pall bearers, and the clergy of the Arch-Diocese as assistant pall bearers to the members of the Council.

As the procession passed along, a most respectful silence prevailed. The members of the different societies, ranged along the sidewalks, with their banners draped in mourning, raised their hats, and the whole assemblage intuitively followed their example. After the procession entered the church the gates were closed and the religious services commenced.

As soon as the coffin was placed on the catafalque, numerous candles were lighted on each side, and the service began with chanting, which continued over an hour and a half, during which there were four absolutions. The most Rev. Archbishop McClosky, of New York, was in the sanctuary. The Bishops moved around the coffin, then the celebrant and assistant took their positions, and a requiem mass was celebrated by Bishop Wheelan, of Wheeling.

During the ceremonies Mozart's Grand Requiem Mass, with other appropriate music, was rendered by the cathedral choir and orchestra. The sermon was then preached by the most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, from the second Corinthians, twelfth chapter and fifteenth verse. "Most gladly would I spend myself for your sakes." The reverend speaker commenced: "Once again, beloved brethren, this metropolitan see of Baltimore is deprived of its chief pastor. This venerable metropolitan—this mother of churches, is draped in mourning in token of widowhood, and proceeded to deliver a most eloquent and touching discourse.

At the close of the services the coffin was taken by the clerical pall-bearers, preceded by the Bishops, to the basement of the church, and through a long succession of arches to the crypt under the main altar. On each side of the passage-way were ranged priests and seminarians, each bearing a lighted candle. Through these the procession moved, and when the pall bearers reached the vault, the coffin was rested in front. The *miserere* was again chanted, after which Bishop Wheelan, of Wheeling, read the burial service. The coffin was then placed in a case, which was deposited in position, and the vault closed. The marble slab in front of the vault is surmounted by a cross, under which is inscribed the official title, age and date of decease of the Archbishop and a Latin legend.

CINCINNATI.

Invitation to the Japanese.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—At a public meeting of merchants and others at one o'clock to-day, a resolution was adopted to invite the Japanese embassy to visit this city, and a committee was appointed to extend a formal invitation.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

The *Times and Chronicle's* New Albany (Ind.) special says passengers in the Chicago Railroad report a serious railroad accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Georgia station, six miles west of Mitchell. Two freight trains collided there early this morning by the misconstruction of orders. Both trains contained about eight city cars, and were moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour. The wreck was fearful. Before the fire could be got out the passenger train coming east ran into the wreck, and it is reported that several persons were killed.

WASHINGTON.

Washington and Jefferson College.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 12, 1871.

The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the State Court in all three of the cases concerning the Washington and Jefferson College.

This finally settles the location of the College at Washington. There is universal enthusiasm among our people over the result.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims.

PRAYING FOR PEACE.

The French Election.

SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, February 12.—A special London dispatch says that Minister Schenck has communicated a note to the English Government on the recent language of Gladstone, which was deemed an imputation on the good faith of the United States. The note is regarded as a proper assertion of the dignity of his Government, and will, it is likely, be answered in a most friendly spirit, deprecating any diplomatic application to words used in the heat of debate.

Bismarck has offered to the Governments of Washington and London his good offices for effecting an agreement in relation to the old claims. The English Government is anxious to avoid any misunderstanding with the authorities at Washington, and a compromise is hoped for at an early day.

LONDON, February 12.—The London press this morning, discussing the Alabama question, advocates a moderate course on the part of the English Government.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, February 12.—The conflict of opinion in England on the Alabama claims increases. A meeting of workingmen will soon be held to oppose the course of the British Government and demand an immediate settlement of the claims, the sum paid to the United States to be subsequently recovered of the builders of the vessels which caused the damage.

A party in Parliament is preparing to move for the resignation of the present Ministry, on the grounds of its blundering and incapacity, and the formation of a cabinet which shall propose the settlement of the American claims on a new basis.

LONDON, February 12.—The *Daily News* asserts that public opinion in Germany is strongly in acknowledgment of the course pursued by the United States Government in connection with the Alabama claims.

Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, stated that the case of the American Government submitted to the Geneva board of arbitration had not yet been printed, and it would therefore be unjust to publish the document here at present.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, February 12.—In the House of Lords this evening the Duke of Argyle announced that he had received official information of the assassination of the Governor General of India, the Earl of Mayo, and, with several other Lords, pronounced a eulogy on the deceased.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons Gladstone stated that on the evening of the 8th inst. the Earl of Mayo was stabbed by a Mahometan convict, and soon after receiving the wound expired. The Premier proceeded to express the regret the whole country would feel at the sudden death of this distinguished statesman, and was followed by Disraeli, who referred to the great public services of the deceased in terms of the highest praise.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

LONDON, February 12.—The report appearing in telegraph that Bismarck offered mediation between Great Britain and the United States has been ascertained to be unfounded.

PRAYING FOR PEACE.

LONDON, February 12.—Prayers were offered yesterday in all the churches at Sheffield for the prevention of war between England and the United States.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamers Nevada, St. David and Britannia have arrived at ports.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTION.

PARIS, February 12.—M. Rouher, formerly Minister of State under Napoleon, has been elected to the Assembly from the island of Corsica. A Republican was elected from the Department of Eure.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATORS.

PARIS, February 12.—Caleb Cushing, J. Bacon, David Wilkinson, E. Evarts and M. R. Waite have arrived in Paris, and are in close consultation in regard to the business before the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

GERMANY.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

BERLIN, February 12.—Bancroft, the American Minister, has completed his reply to the British case on the San Juan boundary question, and will immediately submit it to the arbitration of Emperor William. A copy has been dispatched to Washington.

CONSUL AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Meyer has been appointed Consul for the North German Confederation at Philadelphia.

AUSTRIA.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

VIENNA, February 12.—The *Presse* of this city, in an article upon the claims of America before the arbitrators at Geneva, says England has probably learned that the opinion of the board will be unfavorable to the conduct of that nation during the civil war in America, and fears the consequences of her course towards the United States.

THE CAPITAL.

Chicago Custom House Site.

TRIAL OF COMMODORE STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1872.

PENSIONS.

The pensioners deprived of their pensions, in consequence of being employed by the Government, will bring the question up for decision.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Secretary Boutwell to-day accepted the offer of the owners of what is known as the Bigelow property in Chicago, where the public buildings will be situated, for the sum of $1,250,000. This is not the property occupied by the Government previous to the fire.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

The trial of Commodore Stevens, on charges growing out of the disaster to the Guerriere, in the Mediterranean, was commenced this morning. Rear Admiral Goldsborough is President of the Court.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

The Attorney General decides that the charges against Southworth, U. S. Attorney for the southern district of Alabama, are wholly unfounded, and that the petition for his removal will not be granted.

REVENUE REDUCTIONS.

The Ways and Means Committee as yet have reached no definite conclusion as to reductions in revenue.

COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The Joint Library Committee to-day heard the views of publishers on the copyright question.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR DAVIS.

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, continues in a critical condition. His physician, however, is not without hopes of ultimate recovery.

Alexis.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—The Ducal party arrived this morning, and a salute was fired. Mayor Flanders and others met Alexis at the steamer and escorted him to the St. Charles Hotel. The Duke will have a reception to-morrow in the Mayor's parlor at the City Hall.

NEW YORK.

The Indicted Thieves.

Eight Hour Movement—Gen. Anderson's Remains—Pacific Mail Investigation.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1872.

THE INDICTED ROBBERS.

Mayor Hall states, in reference to the ring bills, that he was in the habit of signing all warrants if he found the total of the bills at the foot to correspond with the amount in the warrant. He did not look to see detailed items. He does not appear to be indicted in the conspiracy in auditing bogus claims with Tweed and the rest.

The evidence upon which Sweeny was indicted traces various sums of his share in the Board of Audit swindle as having been placed in the Nassau Bank by E. A. Woodward to the credit of Sweeny's brothers. One deposit was traced through several banks to Peter B. himself.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Henry N. Smith, a broker, testified to buying 5,000 shares of Pacific stock on the guarantee of President Stockwell that if the stock depreciated he would make good the loss. Stockwell proposed to witness to buy 30,000 shares to secure the control of the company, and said he would guarantee it to him.

H. Marckham, a broker, testified that he borrowed money from the Pacific Company at six per cent. He could borrow at the same rate from any other house.

OYER AND TERMINER COURT.

The Oyer and Terminer Court met to-day for the trial of the validity of the indictment against Stokes, the murderer of Fisk. After the Grand Jury for the term had been charged the usual way, they retired and empanneled a Petit Jury. The panel comprises some five hundred names. It may take some time before the jury is selected. Several were rejected from bias.

GEN. ANDERSON'S REMAINS.

The remains of the late General Anderson arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by General Jeff C. Davis, Rutherford and by two sons of General Anderson. The time of the funeral, which takes place at West Point, has not yet been fixed.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.

Mrs. Holland, who was arrested Saturday night, charged with killing a man named Bential, her landlord, with a hatchet, denies striking him. Her statement is borne out by a medical examination of the body, which proves that he died from apoplexy.

EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

A number of furniture mechanics yesterday determined to organize a society and to co-operate in the eight hour movement.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Nearly all the Committee of Seventy have gone to Albany to urge the passage of the new city charter.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK.

The Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank announces that the depositors will be paid in full.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

Seven jurors were obtained in the Stokes case up to the adjournment of the court.

PHILADELPHIA.

Seats of Councilmen Declared Vacant.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—The Supreme Court has declared the seats of President Hahn and Wm. S. Allen in the Select Council vacant, because they became sureties for Mercur, the late City Treasurer, on his official bond, contrary to law. They are also ordered to pay the costs in the suit.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gen. Sherman has arrived at Rome.

—The oil-cloth factory of Patterson & Co., in Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss $100,000.

—The United States fleet, Admiral Alden commanding, has arrived in the Bay of Naples, where it will await the arrival of General Sherman and party, next Monday.

—The Lord Mayor and Governor General of India, it is reported, have been attacked and killed by a convict at Port Blair, Adaman Islands. Securities are effected in consequence.

—A Scranton dispatch says: The Coroner's jury in the recent explosion in the Henry mine rendered a verdict that the explosion resulted from the want of care in ventilation.

—Salt Lake City was excited yesterday over the election of city officers. The whole Mormon ticket was elected. Women and girls voted, and the female vote was far in excess of the male.

—Another charter for the city of New York was introduced in the Assembly at Albany. It is based on the old charter, which is considerably amended, and is understood to have been prepared by the Greeley Republicans.

—On Sunday morning the driving wheel of a locomotive attached to a passenger train on the Little Miami Railroad flew off near London, Ohio, wrecking the engine. One passenger had an arm broken, and another was severly bruised.

—The steamship Morro Castle, which arrived at New York on Sunday from Havana with a party of excursionists from that city, was caught in a storm off Pensacau, and narrowly escaped. The coal had given out, and some eighty boxes of sugar were used for fuel to make steam.

—A Philadelphia dispatch says that Horace Greeley was on Sunday in consultation in that city with McClure, Judge Avery and other politicians. It is believed that an anti-Grant coalition has been formed between these gentlemen and Forney. The latter's resignation causes great excitement in Philadelphia.

—A Washington dispatch says: The President has expressed gratification at the temperateness of the American press on the excited comments of the English Ministry on our case before the Geneva Conference. If the English Government withdraws, he thinks the United States cannot agree with any honor to new negotiations.

—WACHTEL and Brignoli, though birds of a feather, do not agree, the truth being that the latter thinks the former wants to get his plumage with which to feather his own nest. Wachtel don't care for Brignoli, but Brignoli has written a letter to a newspaper to say that he never got up and received Wachtel in "an airy and graceful" manner when he entered the hotel dining room. We believe Brignoli implicitly, but we might have doubted, if, instead of "airy and graceful," he had said "wooden and stiff jointed."

BROWNSVILLE ITEMS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, February, 9, 1872.

Business continues exceedingly dull, and will until the river opens.

It is difficult to say now what will become of this old town. It is forty years behind the age now, and getting farther behind all the time. I am told the population is a fourth less than twenty years ago. I am told there are more going away than coming; and we can expect nothing better as long as the money of the place is employed in the same traffic. Men who want work, must go elsewhere to get it. Some of the monied are, or seem not to be fossilized, and of no more use to the community than mummies.

The "Snowdon Works," so long and ably conducted by John Snowdon, which they did not intend to resume, will be missed. I got down a general thing I preserve our dispatches; I caused a search to be made for telegrams and found only this one and the one referred to in the other day (shows witness dispatch; I think I received that dispatch on the 22d; I have no recollection of receiving any other two dispatches on the same day in regard to O. & S.; the telegraph operator at Venango made search (shows paper to witness); I received that dispatch dated 23d; these three dispatches are all I received; I know Thos. A. McLaughlin; I did not tell him about the 20th car; I received no such instructions to give O. & S. 20 cars from that to the end of the month; I told Mr. McL. about the dispatch of the 22d shortly after it was received; my impression was taken in this case; I did state in that deposition that I didn't recollect any dispatches or orders from Pittsburgh; my memory is better than when it was taken; I sent the dispatches I found to Pittsburgh; I found more than three.

ALLOTMENT OF CARS.

I don't remember of receiving any telegraphic orders in regard to distribution of cars before I quit making distribution; I think I told Mr. Cooper prior to the effect that I was ordered to get cars he would have to get the orders changed at Pittsburgh in reference to giving O. & S. more cars; I don't recollect ever making up the list; I read from the records kept in my office; all the records were kept at the Venango office; I don't recollect the instances of O. & S. loading cars for others and shipping them; they loaded on their own account; I can't answer definitely as to the loaded cars for Kountz; I may be mistaken, but my impression is they were not; not to my knowledge were cars allotted to Fisher and Vandegrift took them; I have no knowledge on this subject apart from my records; I don't know the fact that I have changed two cars to O. & S. which were gotten by Bushnell; I think the two cars are independent of what O. & S. got; I am mainly testifying from what I find in the records of our company; I think the Campbell oil was loaded by Thomas & Hart oil by Fishes; according to my list, sworn to this morning, O. & S. were not loading cars; I know O. & S. loading from John Munhall's pipe; I don't think I refused to carry oil for Munhall & Co. on the ground that I had contracts with other parties [shows witness paper]; that is my handwriting; I copied it for Lawrence.

Re-direct—On the 13th four cars shipped to O. & S. by L. & Frew; on same day two cars sent to Bell, both to one to same parties; on the 18th five cars shipped to Anchor by Bushnell on account Owston & Sowers.

Re-cross—Paper now furnished to Bushnell I changed to O. & S. in my book, and I put them in my statement this morning; I have no doubt Bushnell got the cars on the 22d; I have charged cars 20 and 15 to O. & S.; I do not know that Bushnell got the cars; there was an order in latter part of December requiring shippers to give the names of consignees before the cars left Venango City.

J. H. Nobbs, sworn—In 1869 I measured oil, gauging only. I was City Gauger. I have a memorandum of oil gauged for O. & S. on December 6th, boat marked T. R. A. No. 1, Brilliant, December 8th; gauged on Clifford No. 1, 3,270 bbls. 38 gals.; December 8th, boat marked D. No. 9, at Sterling Oil Refinery, 1,432 bbls; December 8th, boat marked D. No. 8, at Sterling, 1,392 bbls. 31 gals.; December 9th, boat marked F. 41, at Standard Oil Works, 681 bbls. 40 gals.; December 10th, boat marked J. R. A. No. 2, at Standard, 1,338 bbls. 38 gals.; December 11th, boat marked J. G. No. 2, Standard, 1,139 bbls; December 11th, Viper small boat marked S. O. and O. S., 497 bbls.; December 17th, boat marked J. R. A. Co. No. 1, Union, 1,110 bbls. and 20 gals.; December 19th, boat marked R. & Co. No. 2, Eclipse, 1,365 bbls 25 gals.; December 31st, boat marked D. No. 8, 1,373 bbls. 38 gals. Received bbls. and 20 gals. of oil on each barrel. The boats were lying in the Allegheny river.

Cross-examined—I do not know where the oil came from.

MAKING UP TRAINS.

Patrick Morrissey, sworn—I was employed as conductor in the yard by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. as a temporary hand; I replace these oil cars to all parties who had orders from the office; the company kept an engine there; the empty oil cars usually arrived at Venango about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning; it took us about 15 to 25 minutes to get the cars placed. It would take from half to an hour to get the train made up when the cars were loaded; as near as I can mind the oil trains left from 5 to 5:30 in the evening; there was an accumulation of cars on the sidings about December 1, that was from about the first to the twelfth; there was probably from 30 to 80 or 100 cars accumulated there during that time; there were empty cars standing in the yard from the 1st to the 12th; there were 20 cars in a train; I made up my train and he gave me my orders; don't recollect of being in the office; when parties came to get cars Mr. McL. gave me the number of cars and I put in the cars as he directed; I have recollections of cars being alloted to Fisher; on that particular subject, I got directions from Pittsburgh every day when the distribution was made at the Pittsburgh office; that change was made about the 20th; as a general thing I preserve our dispatches; I caused a search to be made for telegrams and found only this one and the one referred to in the other day (shows witness dispatch); I think I received that dispatch on the 22d; I have no recollection of receiving any other two dispatches on the same day in regard to O. & S.; the telegraph operator at Venango made search (shows paper to witness); I received that dispatch dated 23d; these three dispatches are all I received; I know Thos. A. McLaughlin; I did not tell him about the 20th car; I received no such instructions to give O. & S. 20 cars from that to the end of the month; I told Mr. McL. about the dispatch of the 22d shortly after it was received; my impression was taken in this case; I did state in that deposition that I didn't recollect any dispatches or orders from Pittsburgh; my memory is better than when it was taken; I sent the dispatches I found to Pittsburgh; I found more than three.

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DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1872.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. F. HOUSTON,
EZRA LUKENS,
P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110⅜@110⅝.

AS WILL be seen by reference to a special despatch in our telegraphic columns, the long contest between Canonsburg and Washington over the removal of Jefferson College from the former place, and other questions growing out of the same, have been finally settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and in favor of the Washington view of the matter. Thus ends a very perplexing controversy.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY testified before the Evans Investigating Committee, that he received $2,000 from his cousin, D. C. Forney, who was one of Evans' subagents. He says further, that he *rendered no service* calling for such a payment from Evans; although he wrote Evans a letter of recommendation to the Governor. This will do for Forney. Not much wonder that he resigned the Collectorship of Philadelphia. The pot begins to boil. Give us *all* the facts, Mr. Graham, so we may know these *"independent reformers."* Exit Forney.

SPAIN true to her tyrannical inclinations is, in a genteel way, forcing the Chinese of Cuba into slavery, by limiting their rights and holding them prisoners in the island. This, the telegraph informs us, is to benefit the planters who secure their labor for board through the oppressive rule of Madrid. By availing themselves of the advantages accruing from such tyranny, the Cubans will lose place in the hearts of those who have hitherto sympathized with themselves as a down-trodden people. It is, after all, some difference with common humanity whose ox is gored.

A SINGULAR TRANSFER is about to be made by which the colonies on the Western coast of Africa; which are now under the Dutch flag and owe allegiance to the King of Holland, will become part and parcel of the great British Empire, whose boast it is that it never has a sunset all at once. The Dutch people are quite indignant at this action, and although they have abandoned their old idea of sweeping England from the seas, they are not as yet prepared to be gobbled up piecemeal by their insular rival. The two Houses of the Legislature of Holland have passed the bill of transfer, but there is a clamorous demand that the King should exercise his veto power. The people of the African colonies are anxious to remain Dutch subjects, and Elmina, one of those colonies, has sent its King to Holland to beg to be saved from becoming British. But the whole agitation seems to be in vain and it is pretty generally believed that the matter has already been settled in secret treaty and that the parliament of Holland is in consequence forced to disregard popular pressure.

IT IS but due the enterprise and marked ability of its conductor, Mr. J. Vannote, late associated editorially with the *Dispatch*, that we should award more than a passing notice to his journalistic enterprise, on the occasion of the issue of the Saturday afternoon *Times*, which appeared last week. The paper is designed to be not only a high toned and interesting fireside companion, which can be introduced with safety into every household, but also an exponent of the exalted principles of the Republican party. The initial number is highly creditable, being well printed and presenting solid pages filled with the choicest original and selected reading matter. Mr. Vannote has few superiors as a journalist. He is liberal minded, devoted to that which is right, heartily opposed to that which is wrong, and earnest in all things. His large experience in editorial life is ample guarantee of his ability to furnish just such a weekly paper as the public need and crave. Our best wishes go out for the future prosperity of his new journal which we bid cordial welcome to our sanctum.

THE Detroit *Tribune* has been independent in its criticisms of the "Administration Senators." It has not opposed the renomination of General Grant, but has expressed the opinion that the Senatorial Ring will lead the Republican party "to the dogs" if they are allowed to go on. The *Tribune* was answered by a singular and convincing argument. It has lost the federal advertising!—*N. Y. Post.*

How unlike the Pittsburgh "organ." There is no more danger of it losing the Federal advertising than there is of Grant refusing a present.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

We would respectfully remind the *Post* once more, what it very well knows without being told an hundred times, that the GAZETTE is independent of party patronage, and its withdrawal would in no wise shake its foundation. It is a matter of history that when the governmental patronage *was worth having*, and the GAZETTE got its full share of it, that because it was conscientious and had to condemn the traitor Andrew Johnson, that hero of Democratic ideas and defender of the Constitution, he issued a *special order*, which was telegraphed publicly from one end of the land to the other by his instructions and the aid of the Associated Press, instructing all Federal office-holders to withdraw their advertisements from the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, and to ignore it entirely in giving out their favors. The paper did not die. Its prosperity gave no evidence of decline. It has since managed to live very comfortably, and has seen Mr. Johnson go down into disreputable oblivion. We advocate President Grant because our conscience so dictates, and the past record of the GAZETTE boldly confutes the malicious hints of its jealous rivals that its course is attributable to the Federal patronage it receives.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

We publish this morning in the local columns the presentment of the United States Grand Jury, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which has been in session the past week. The record shows an unusually small list of crimes perpetrated against the laws of the Government. The jury speak of the general good order prevailing and compliment the officers of this district, from the highest to the lowest, for zeal and integrity. They place upon record another condemnation of our miserable and dilapidated government building, which they show in detail is unfit for the purposes for which it is retained, and ask Congress to sell the premises, which can be done without detriment to the treasury, and buy another larger lot upon which to erect suitable government buildings.

As it is now, it is difficult to find some of our officers, as they are scattered around in different parts of the city, wherever they can find convenient rooms, and the public are much annoyed in getting their business attended to. In addition to the complaints uttered by the Grand Jury against the stone pile on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, which of themselves are enough to condemn it, the dampness and unhealthfulness of the dark rooms were not mentioned, and Judge McCandless, in returning his thanks to the Jury for their timely and sensible suggestions, remarked that he traced all of his physical afflictions to the fact that two-thirds of his time had been spent within the gloomy prison-like walls during the past twelve or fourteen years. No doubt this is entirely correct. Judge McCandless five years ago was a hale, hearty and robust gentleman, giving promise of many years of activity, but during the past year or two his afflictions have been severe, often completely prostrating him for weeks, and his physicians trace it all to the dampness and chilliness of the dark, gloomy rooms allotted to him, in which to conduct the judicial affairs of this portion of his extensive district. This is a serious matter, and should be impressed upon our Congressmen, who should be made to see and feel the absolute necessity for new and properly arranged government buildings in Pittsburgh. The Judge alluded to another thing, not generally known, and which will be interesting to all our readers. Outside of New York city, there is no district in which so much business is done, and none in which business is attended to with such promptitude, as in that of Western Pennsylvania. This information is derived from the records at Washington City, and is high praise to Judge McCandless, and the indefatigable and accomplished District Attorney, Hon. H. B. Swoope.

With such facts before them, we cannot imagine that Congress will longer withhold the necessary appropriation to enable the government architects to go forward at once with new buildings for Pittsburgh. It is a just demand, if ever one was made, and the best of it is, that the old site will sell for an amount almost, if not quite, sufficient to purchase other property and erect the necessary buildings. We call the attention of our Representative, Hon. James S. Negley, to the matter, and hope he may now succeed in the efforts he has more than once put forth in this regard.

A WHOLESOME LESSON.

The Republican city of Philadelphia has taught the Democratic city of New York a lesson as to how to deal with dishonest public servants. The Tammany frauds were discovered long before those of the City Treasurer of our eastern suburb were brought to light, and yet no retribution has been visited upon the former, while the affairs of the latter have been thoroughly investigated, the criminals tried in an open Court of Justice, found guilty and sentenced. Nor was the punishment unequal to the enormity of the crime of the offenders. One was sentenced to pay a fine of $300,000 (!) and to undergo an imprisonment, as a common thief, in the Eastern Penitentiary for and during the period of four years and nine months, and the less guilty accomplice was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and a period of two years and nine months like imprisonment with solitary confinement at labor. Call this not righting wrong in an earnest manner? Justice cannot fail to be satisfied in the result of the case. The speedy trial and condemnation of this brace of thieves at the public crib is full evidence of the determination of the Republican party to punish all offenders against the people and in a most practical way to effect a reform where looseness and dishonesty exist in public places. The disposition in Democratic New York is at variance with the Republican idea, for instead of having the Tammany thieves working ere this at the shoemaker's bench in Sing Sing, they are all comfortably situated, enjoying full life and liberty, while one, the most infamous of the gang, has been lifted out of his degredation and chosen to a seat in the higher legislative body of the State. The honest citizen will like the example Philadelphia has set. It cannot fail to have good influence. It will deter villains from committing similar depredations in the future, and will teach men that honesty in high places must be maintained as well as in low places—that gilt-edged thieves will be shown no more mercy in the courts of justice, than the filching vagabonds who haunt the highways to rob and murder, if need be. We are heartily in favor of visiting swift and rigid punishment on any party in office who defiles his hands by robbery, or who takes advantage of his position to speculate upon moneys placed in his keeping as a sworn custodian. If more such sentences against criminals in office were placed on record, as those entered against Mercur and Yerkes, the press of the country would have many less cases of defalcation and dishonesty to chronicle. The example made of them it is to be hoped will halt many others in the prosecution of sharp practices to increase the emoluments of their offices. The Republican party, throughout the nation, as well as in States and localities, is pledged to accomplish reform, and eradicate abuses, to secure honesty and faithfulness in the execution of public affairs, and it matters little to it whose neck passes under the knife of vengeance, provided these promises are kept in as good faith as they were made. The proudest record President Grant has made is in the stern method with which he has invariably protected the interests of the masses by punishing promptly those who have given evidence of any species of dishonesty in their places. He has invariably brought to justice offenders against the revenue, no matter what position in life they occupied, and to-day the country witnesses, as the result of such policy, honesty and faithfulness in all departments of Government. Under this rigid attachment to the pledge given at the outset of his administration, the President has won to his side multitudes of citizens who opposed his election, and this rigid desire to enforce honesty in public offices, has materially strengthened his chances for another term of occupancy on the White House.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The following article came to us written on both sides of the paper, which under our rule would have been doomed to the waste bag—but as it is contributed by a very worthy occasional correspondent, and as our columns have been opened to the affirmative side of the question, we have taken the trouble to transcribe and print it in order that the other side of the question might also be presented.—EDS.

NEW BRIGHTON, February 8, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I am a subscriber for, and reader of the GAZETTE, and was sorry to see the proceedings of a meeting held on the evening of the 14th of December, in the First Presbyterian Church, to aid in carrying out the plan of an association favoring the amendment of the Constitution of the United States so as to acknowledge "God as the author of our nation's existence, and the source of its authority, Jesus Christ its ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of its laws and the supreme rule of its conduct." The President of the association in his address says: "The opposition to this concern has sprung mainly from a misapprehension as to the object we have in view." I am aware of much opposition to the views of this association in respect to the proposed addition to our Constitution, but I believe it is because they do understand the object, and dread its accomplishment, as history informs us of the awful results of similar attempts to evade the sacred rights of liberty of conscience. I had hoped that the persecuting spirit (manifested among some high professors in ancient times, and even as lately as the early settlement of the eastern portion of our country,) had in this enlightened aged disappeared, but I think from this movement it is evident some relics of it yet remain, and if encouraged may yet show its cloven foot.

What will additional profession do for us, seeing our profession is far ahead of our practice now? "Not every one that says Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom." What good would it have done Sodom and Gomorah, if they had had published a writen acknowledgement that God was the author of their existence, and Jesus Christ their ruler, &c. There is a large body of professing Christians that do not believe the Bible to be the fountain of the laws of our nation or the supreme rule of its conduct; our laws and the conduct of the nation sanction wars and oaths, and if the New Testament is considered a part of the bible, it does not. Moreover the Society of Friends and many others dare not assert, what the so-called Rev. Dr. McCalister in his speech at the above mentioned meeting quoted as asserted by a leading judge of Ohio, viz: "As surely as God reigns in heaven, and the bible is his word of eternal truth, this movement must succeed."

For, although they believe in the truths contained in the bible, yet we believe in a higher law and dare not call it the word of God: "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." The bible was not in the beginning and is not God, and to call it the word of God is very like blasphemy, and as the contest is asserted to be by one of the speakers at said meeting, between religion, and infidelity, I and many others of similar sentiments will be placed by the advocates of this Constitutional amendment on the side of infidelity, but the amount as well as modern hue and cry of Infidel and Heretic is understood as the forerunner of persecution, but happily the prevailing good sense of the majority of the present day prevents in good measure the awful results of former years. There is one more assertion in McCallister's speech that appears to me absurd and noticeable. Anticipating the proposed amendment to be made in the Constitution, he says: "We shall avow ourselves in our fundamental law to be a Christian nation, and with that avowal, there is the expression of the conviction of the great majority of the people; we shall practically, in the administering of all our affairs, prove ourselves to be one of the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." Jesus Christ said his kingdom was not of this world. Has Christ more than one kingdom? If practical righteousness was fully realized, we should be less concerned about a formal profession. Those who are loudest in charging heresy and infidelity to those who cannot unite in opinion with what they consider evangelical orthodoxy, are many of them greatly inconsistent in practice. They have no testimony against war nor oaths, both of which are so emphatically forbidden therein. They send missionaries to foreign lands to convert the heathen, and continue to call the days of the weeks and months after their gods, and instead of adhering to the scriptural *thee* and *thou* they wholly disregard it. Let those who live in glass houses be careful how they throw stones. T. W.

THE TRAGEDY IN BOZRAH.

An Estimable Young Lady Horribly Murdered by an Infatuated Lover--Her Mother Dangerously Injured--Suicide of the Murderer.

[From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Feb. 6.]

One of the most shocking tragedies which ever occurred in this vicinity took place yesterday forenoon at the residence of Dr. Samuel Johnson, a well-known and highly esteemed physician of Bozrah. A man named William Irving, who has been in the employ of Dr. Johnson a considerable part of the time during the past ten or twelve years, some time ago conceived a violent attachment to Miss Jane Johnson, the Doctor's only daughter, a highly-educated and refined young lady. He has at times been quite demonstrative in his passion, but neither the lady nor the family encouraged him. On the contrary, Miss Johnson's refusals to listen to him have in times past excited Irving's anger to a violent degree. Yesterday morning, it appears, a peddler, who had stopped at the house, presented Miss Johnson with a small brush broom as he was leaving. This elicited the remark from Irving, "You treat even a peddler better than you treat me;" and he appeared moody and sulky afterward.

About 10½ o'clock, Dr. Johnson having left the house a short time before, Mrs. Johnson saw Irving in the Doctor's office, handling what she then thought was a box of pills. It appears, however, that he was loading a double-barreled shot-gun which stood in the office, putting in shot and bullet. A few minutes afterward he came into the sitting-room, and advanced with the gun in his hand to within six or eight feet of Miss Johnson, who was reclining on a lounge, deliberately leveled the gun at her, without speaking a word, and discharged one barrel. Mrs. Johnson, who was sitting in the room, sprang up, screaming "murder," when Irving turned upon her and struck her twice on the top and side of the head, with the gun-stock, with such force as to break it off. Two deep gashes were cut by the stock on Mrs. Johnson's head, and she fell senseless and continued so for some time. She remembers, however, that after the shot was fired Miss Johnson rose up from the lounge. A domestic, hearing the noise, then came into the room, when Irving turned upon her. She, however, evaded his blows, and escaping gave the alarm.

Some of the people near the house came in and found Miss Johnson lying on the floor. They helped her into an adjoining room, where she lay down upon a bed, but did not speak afterward, only continuing to moan constantly. A messenger was dispatched to this city to give the alarm and summon a surgeon. The murderer was well known in this city, where he had worked for some time, and where he had several hundred dollars deposited in one of the savings banks. It was supposed that he might make his way here, attempt to draw his money and escape.

Dr. Carleton returned with the messenger to the scene of the tragedy, and upon making an examination of Miss Johnson's injuries, discovered that although her face was filled with powder and slightly wounded by shot, there was no fatal injury inflicted by the discharge of the gun. But a terrible fracture was found extending from the left temple to the back of the head—a portion of the skull five inches long and an inch and a half wide being crushed in to a depth of a quarter of an inch. Another fracture extended from the middle of this across the top of the head, and still another to the base of the skull. And yet the skin was only slightly broken in one spot.

It is supposed that after stunning Mrs. Johnston the murderer turned upon the daughter, and beat her to the floor with the barrels of the gun, one of which was yet undischarged. The shot and bullet with which the discharged barrel was loaded were found in and about the lounge. All surgical aid was unavailing, and after lingering till nine o'clock in the evening, the moaning victim died.

Meanwhile, sometime after the messenger had left for the city, it was discovered that the murderer had not left the house. It seems that he went up stairs to his room, taking his gun with him. There he procurred a razor, went to Miss Johnson's apartment and locked himself in. When the door was broken open, he was discovered lying upon the bed, his throat cut horridly from ear to ear, quite dead, with the razor tightly clutched in his right hand.

A jury of inquest upon Irving's body was summoned by Justice Fuller. After viewing the body and hearing the evidence, they returned the following verdict: "That the said Wm. Irving came to his death by his own suicidal hand." The body was handed over to the selectmen for interment. After the death of Miss Johnson a jury was impaneled, Wm. F. Bailey foreman, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

THE report for January of the Department of Agriculture contains some interesting statements in regard to the manufacture of beet sugar. The failure of the first experiments at Chatsworth, in this State, and the cause of it are duly noticed. Subsequently, experiments were made on Yellow Creek, near Freeport, with what success the report does not state. At Black Hawk, Wisconsin, 40,000 pounds of sugar were made in 1871, from the product of 200 acres of beets But the largest success has been made at Alvarado, in California, where a large sugar manufactory has been built, with a capacity of handling sixty tons of beets every twenty-four hours. The beets raised in the vicinity contain sufficient saccharine matter to pay the farmer well for raising them and leave a fair margin of profit to the manufacturer. In 1870 the company manufactured 500,000 pounds of sugar, and the past year, it is expected, the product will be doubled. The high price of labor in California has thus far operated as a serious drawback upon the beet sugar culture, and withal it is clumsy and unskillful. As it is asserted that the cost of sugar to the people of the nation equals the cost of its bread, only a very few years will, doubtless, be required to make the manufacture of beet sugar one of our largest and most successful industries.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE Moscow *Gazette* thus explains the Cataczay affair and strikes a blow at an old enemy: There exists a kingdom with which America has never been on friendly terms. At this moment a new controversy is pending between the two and awaits arbitration. This kingdom is England. The two countries border on each other, are rivals at sea, and eagerly compete for the commerce of the world. Not satisfied with emulating America, England is likewise contending with Russia, with whom she has had not a few encounters. Being thus placed between Russia and America, England naturally looks upon their mutual friendship as prejudicial to herself. Hence it is certain that not the interests of America, but England's demanded that the American Secretary of State should exaggerate the importance of his little affair with the Russian envoy. It is quite intelligible that England should have been long on the watch for some misunderstanding to arise between Russia and America. A mere trifle will sometimes bring on an altercation. The seed of discord once sown, violent words easily ensue, and the self esteem of nations and governments is provoked into downright enmity. Fortunately, if such expectations were entertained of the controversy that has arisen between Russia and the United States they will not be realized in the present instance. Neither in Russia nor in America has the wrangling between Mr. Fish and Cataczay produced the slightest impression. Instead of bandying words the Russian government has complied with the demand of General Grant. Attaching no importance to the fact that their representative was not a *persona grata* at Washington, our government have simply confined themselves to a calm denial of false rumors based upon statements devoid of truth. In Russia as well as in America public opinion has remained perfectly unmoved by the incident. Our Grand Duke has been received in America with the warmest enthusiasm, and the welcome given him certainly betrayed no abatement in the sympathies so long felt for this country.

THE *Spenersche Zeitung* says: "The Italian press has frequently disputed the right of *Italie*, a newspaper published in Rome in the French language, to consider itself an Italian journal. The *Italie* is accused of being French, and indeed it advocates French interests before all others. For the last two months, it is true, it has earnestly endeavored to make good its claim to be considered Italian. Lately, however, a report had reached Rome that Prince Bismarck had issued a circular abandoning the use of the French language in diplomacy; and the *Italie*, which believed the report, cast aside the Italian mask, and appearing in its natural French guise in a fulminating article. The matter itself is very simple. Those nations which address their communications to us in their own languages—a practice we consider very natural, and one which, as the knowledge of the languages of the most civilized nations is common in Germany, occasions us no difficulty—have long, in simple reciprocity, received communications from us in German. In this manner we correspond with North America, England, Italy and Kiel, two believe, with Spain. If other States use French, we reply in that language for reasons of expidiency. On the same account we use Latin language, for instance, in communications to the Roman Chair. Not the slighest change has of late been made in this system. It has only been carried to its logical consequences, and as the French write to us in their own language we reply to them in ours."

THE Boston *Post* says: "It is only a few weeks since the London *Times* published a homily on the vice of stock-jobbing and gambling, of which the American nation afforded such a notable example; and now we find the *Times* foremost in exploiting a scheme which, in the way of jobbery of securities, is making a greater sensation than anything America has produced since the Administration went down into Wall street on "Black Friday." The flurry over the Alabama claims takes more and more the complexion of one of these reprehensible operations which the *Times* so righteously denounces, and its immediate effect is giving color to the supposition that such is its purpose. It is a bold stroke of the bear of the English market, if such it may be considered, even surpassing the highest flights of what the *Times* was pleased to call the "genius of the American people," and it is interesting to observe that the loudest growler among them all was our quondam critic. The project of stock jobbing which involved the support of the London *Times*, the deception of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on such an important matter as the Queen's speech, and a terrible diplomatic bobbery all around, is even a better specimen of the science than we can present.

THERE was a man in Mauch Chunk, Pa., a few days ago with a patent air-brake for railroad cars for sale. He claimed that it would stop a train going at the highest rate of speed in half its own length. There was a certain railroad man up there who treated this suggestion with scorn, and said he would wager large sums that the air brake wouldn't stop a train any quicker than any other brake. So he borrowed the contrivance and fixed it on an open car on the Switchback Railroad, and went up to the top of Mount Pisgah to get a fair start. He let her come down the inclined plane for a while until she began to move along at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and then he suddenly placed his foot on the brake and put it on with full power. One minute later the eye of any solitary traveler passing through those wilds might have observed a car standing perfectly still on the track and a railroad man going down hill among the blackberry bushes and underbrush headforemost at the rate—say of forty-six miles an hour. He was carried home on a stretcher, and now that railroad man not only has perfect faith in the availability of the air brake, but he is convinced that it would be a good thing if some man would invent a machine for taking the flatness and general demoralization, as it were, out of mutilated noses.

THE New Orleans *Picaqune* says: Gov. Warmouth, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, gave them to understand that it is a great piece of impertinence for that committee to be prying into our little State matters down here in this little kingdom of Louisiana. He thought it out of place for them to be listening to street gossip against him and his Government. The Governor evidently feels that this State is his private property by virtue of conquest. He looks on himself as a Pizarro, and considers the people as simple minded Peruvians. The people have been so patient and law abiding under such trying circumstances that he considers them almost incapable of resisting him. A while ago, when a citizen appealed to his sense of humanity in regard to our people, reminding him of our suffering and the hardships we have endured for nearly ten years, he is said to have remarked that the people of the State get better terms from him than they deserve.

Now that Prince Bismarck has got rid of the last of his obstructive colleagues—Herr Von Muhler—he seems determined to give the Catholic Party no quarter on the question of education. The Polish schools, which have been hitherto exclusively in the hands of the priests, are to be placed under the same mixed jurisdiction as those of the rest of Prussia. Even Prince Bismarck would hardly venture to pursue his present vigorous policy in regard to the Church of Rome and its time-honored privileges were he not assured that he has the support of liberal men within the Church itself. The fact that German Catholics are showing a strong tendency to place the ties of nationality above those which bind them to the Holy See, is a fact of immense significance for the future of Catholicism in Europe, and indeed the world over.

EVERY now and then a scientific opinion, upon which the world has long acted, is attacked by somebody who undertakes to show that it is not scientific at all. Everything connected with water is interesting in view of the increased interest now felt in the cause of Temperance; and we therefore note that Dr. Leteby, an Englishman, has astonished everbody by asserting that hard water is more healthy than soft. In proof of this he adduces the fact that the Durham and Leicester cattle, and the Flanders horses, are all raised on hard water. So, he says, the best specimens of the English race abound in hard water districts. As to the general death rate in England, Dr. L. says that it is the lowest where the water is hardest, and highest where it is softest. Of course the softest water is better than the best beer—the intelligent reader will understand that.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.
ja27

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
ja19

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
French Clocks,
Seth Thomas Clocks,
American Clocks.
We have on hand a fine assortment of Clocks in Bronze and Wood Cases. EVERY CLOCK WARRANTED.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.
fe10

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Carriage and General Hardware,
Spokes, Fellocs, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 FEDERAL STREET,
ja23:38 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NOTICE.—Having left the city, I have legally authorized by powers of Attorney HENRY MEYER, No. 31 Marion street, to collect and receipt all bills due me. Prompt payment is earnestly requested.
FRANK SIEBART.
PITTSBURGH, January 29th, 1872. 30:J29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A CHOICE STOCK OF
TRIMMINGS AND SMALLWARES.
Hair Switches and Plaits.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Laces. White Laces.
RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.
At 50c Ladies' Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 50c., Gents' Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
At 50c., Ladies' Gored Poplin Skirts, stamped borders.
At 50c., Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At 50c. Ladies' French Wove Corsets.
White Aprons.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs
Linen Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Neck Ties Collars and Cuffs.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.
We commenced our Closing Out Sale Wednesday, January 10th, preparatory to removing to our new Storeroom,
COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED
To Their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241
LIBERTY STREET
(Opposite Wood St.,)
AND OFFER AN
Elegant New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot, W. T. Shannon,
J. G. Stephenson.

JOHN G. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, Barouches,
PHAETONS, &c.
Factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St.,
ALLEGHENY.
Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of Spring.
All work guaranteed to be built fully up to our high standard and unequaled in durability, lightness, beauty of proportion and fine finish.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited
Sole Agents for the NEW HAVEN SARVEN PATENT WHEELS.
WAREROOMS,
167, 169 and 171 Penn Street,
de14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
WHITE BED QUILTS.
Striped and Fancy Honey Comb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
White Blankets, in good order,
Calico and Delaine Comforts.
Carpets and Oil Cloths.
Shawls! Shawls!
Long and Square Broche Shawls,
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls,
Plaid and Striped Woolen Shawls,
All Grades at Very Low Prices.
At 37½, 44 and 50c., Pure Mohair Black Lustres, worth a great deal more.
At 25, 30 and 37½c., Colored Alpaca Poplins, extra good bargains.
At 25c, Bookfold Poplin Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 50c., Brown Corded Velveteens, for Boys' Suits.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, a large lot, good styles.
At $1.50, Plain Dress Silks, all colors, a great bargain.
ALL KINDS OF
Flannels, Cassimeres,
AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

500 PIECES
New Hamburg
FLOUNCINGS,
Edgings and Insertings,
Also, a large assortment of
LADIES' MUSLIN
Undergarments,
CONSISTING OF
Night Dresses,
Chemises,
Toilet Sacques,
Drawers,
Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered,
Bridal Setts, &c.,
Just Received and to be Sold
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
Retail Stores
OF
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
fe7

STEAM HEATING
BY
High or Low Pressure.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
oc28:d38

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:y13
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spruce Held Oak Sole;
100 Dos. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;
with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail. n2
Cure for Defective Flues.
John Gillespie,
No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY,
[Between Liberty and Smithfield streets.]
Chimneys Swept, Fancy Grates, Ranges and Furnaces Set.
☞ Orders left at the Postoffice, Box 775, will receive prompt attention. ja31:82
JOHN DYER, DEALER IN
White Lime, White Rock Sand, Cement, Plaster, Tar and Pitch, Chimney Tops, Flues, Garden Vases, Fire Brick, Tile and Clay, Charcoal, Second-hand Barrels, Wagons, &c.,
Mary's Court, one square west of Federal street, off Lacock street, Allegheny.
Charcoal delivered in lots of 10 to 100 bushels. ja22:28-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
White Goods.
Plain and Barred Jaconets,
Plain and Barred Nainsooks,
Swissess and Tarlatans,
Striped and Figured P. K.'s,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
AT $1.12½ AND $1.25.
WHITE BED QUILTS,
EXTRA LARGE SIZE.
At 25c., Fine French Chintzes, rich styles.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, free from dressing.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, in short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Purple Prints, best quality slightly misprinted.
At 18¾c., Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., an extra good bargain in Ginghams.
4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Striped Shirting Chintzes, new styles.
Medium and Dark Dress Chintzes, beautiful styles.
Tickings and Checks, all grades, at
THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
WINTER GOODS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja30:TTHS
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best maker, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.
no28:TTHS

BAILEY & C
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:j46
Pianos and Organs.

Guaranteed 5 years. Price $
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE CITY
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents.
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music. *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries. Send for catalogue and price list.
de15:s61
BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
OPPORTUNE
No season is harder on Carpets than Winter and early Spring. To meet an urgent need we have just made a special importation of the largest stock of
Door Mats
EVER OPENED IN THIS CITY.
Every Style and Every Price.
OUR STOCK OF
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings,
STILL MAINTAINS ITS SUPREMACY.
OLIVER McC

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable's Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

an9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 12, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1871	115	115¼
5-20s—1862	110⅜	110⅜
" 1864	110⅜	110⅜
" 1865	110⅜	110⅜
" 1865 new	111⅜	111⅜
" 1867	111⅜	111⅜
" 1868	111⅛	112
10-40s	110⅜	110⅜
Currency 6s	113½	114⅜
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97⅜	97⅜
Do Scrip	92¾	92⅝
Erie	20⅜	20⅜
Reading	113⅜	113⅜
Lake Shore	89⅜	89⅜
Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91¾	91⅞
Rock Island	110⅞	111⅜
Chicago & N W	74	74⅛
Do. Int'gr'd Scrip	69¾	69¾
R. Paul, Common	55⅜	55⅜
Do. Preferred	75⅜	75⅜
Wabash	36	36⅛
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅜	44⅜
Pacific Mail	74⅜	74⅜
West. Union Telegraph	79⅛	79⅜
Adams Express	93	92⅜
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	63⅜	63
Wells, Fargo	65¾	65

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	61⅞	61⅞
Reading R. R.	50⅜	50⅜
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126¾
Lehigh Valley	59¼	59¼
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	42¾	42
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	81	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	75	75¾
A. V. R. R. bonds	93¾	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾	62¾
Phila. & Erie	26¾	26

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says: We referred yesterday morning to the situation in grain. We might have added that a similar glut exists in the case of all produce in this city. The situation is a perfect blockade. The weakness in live hogs is a consequence of this, rather than due to fears of a big crop. The shippers can't get room to operate and the Stock Yards are crowded with stock, the pens having overflown into the alleys, while the buildings are full to the rafters. Shippers would buy if they could get cars to move their purchases. It is the same with hog produce, though the same necessity does not exist for moving it as in the case of the animal. There are plenty of orders here to ship grain, but it cannot be moved out. One cause has been rising for several days past to send over a hundred car-loads to New York, and, in sheer despair, ordered it to-day to be changed to Philadelphia. And this is but a sample. With our hands full, and no chance of emptying them, except at a very slow rate, it is the wonder of prices declined. The wonder is rather that they should keep up as well as they do, and especially that we should be able so strongly to resist the firm under the circumstances, but with no change; and it is scarcely probable that there are any grounds for the rumors about cutting under, as there is no temptation to reduce rates. The railroads have no difficulty in obtaining quoted rates on all the produce they can carry away.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s '64	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s '65	111⅛
U. S. 10-40s	107
5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110⅝
5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111⅜
5-20 Jan. & Jy. 68	112
C. P. R. R.	
C. P. R. R.	
Cr Pacifics	

NEW YORK, February 12, 1872.

Gold was tolerably active, closing at 110⅜@110¾. Loans were from flat to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $44,000,000. Governments were strong and active, and have advanced from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. Stocks opened firm at about Saturday's prices. Shortly after the first call Union Pacific became very weak, and sold down rapidly to 35¾, and the whole market declined in sympathy. There were large sales of Harlem at 107¾; Pacific Mail, North-western and Ohios sold down from ¾ to 1 per cent. Late in the day the entire market rallied, and the close was firm. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 110⅜; do '64, 110⅝; do '65, 111⅛; do new do, 110⅝; do '67, 111¾; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110⅜; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 9¾; Tennessees, o-d, 66¾; do new, 64¾; Virginia, new, 57¾; do o-d, 56¾; North Carolina, o-d, 32¾; do new, 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 79¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 92¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 65; American Merchant's Union, 63¾; United States, 63; Pacific Mail, 74¾; New York Central, 97; scrip, 92¾; Erie, 20¾; preferred, 36; Hudson River, 107¾; preferred, 123; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; North-western, 74¾; preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 110¾; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 39; preferred, 75¾; Wabash, 76¾; preferred, 86; Ft. Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 36; preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 120; preferred, 123; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; C. C. & C., 87¾; Burlington & Quincy, 140; Lake Shore, 89¾; Panama, 91¾; Illinois Central, 131; C. Pacific, 61¾; C. P. bonds, 102; Union, 40¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 12, 1872.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4; refined do, 4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5 cts; Pots, 10 cts; Pearls, 10¾ cts.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $3.00@4.00 per bbl for common to fair, and $4.50@5.00 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for the better grades, but the market is scarcely as strong as it has been recently. Prime to choice roll may be quoted at 26@27, and medium to good at 23@25.

BROOM CORN—Continues very dull, and there is not enough demand to establish quotations.

BEANS—Sales at $2@2.50 per bushel, for common to prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4 cts per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted all the way from $10 to $17 per bbl, according to quality.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 2-.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $4.50@7.00 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $4.50@4.90.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8¾ cts per lb.

CHEESE—Is reported firm with a steady demand, but prices are unchanged. Goshen, 16¾@17 cts; Factory, 15¾@16; Dairy, 14@14¾.

CANDLES—Oil—Is dull and unchanged at 20¾@21 cts, by the car load, and usual advance over these quotations for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$6 per case.

EGGS—Continue dull, and, notwithstanding the arrivals are not large, prices are weak and drooping. We now quote fresh at 25 cts, and holders generally are anxious to realize, being apprehensive of lower prices.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 16@16½ for halves; 8@8¾ for mixed; 7@7¾ for quarters and 15@20 for peeled. Blackberries, 13@15 cts. Pitted cherries, 25@30 cts; unpitted, 9@11. Apples, 6@7¾ for common to fair and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

FLOUR—The feeling is scarcely as strong, apparently, as it was a few days ago; however, there is a continued good local trade, and prices are well sustained. We continue to quote at $7.25@7.50 for fair to good spring extras; $7.75 for choice Minnesotas; and $7.62½@7.75 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, in a jobbing way, $5.50.

GRAIN—The market continues bare of wheat and prices are firm although proportionately higher now in this market than at the seaboard; we continue to quote fair to prime red at $1.55@1.58 and prime white at $1.60@1.62. Should there be very liberal offerings of wheat on the market the present high prices could not be maintained. The receipts of Oats are about equal to the demand, for local consumption and prices are steady at 50@51c, some sales of mixed at lower figures. Corn continues dull but there are some evidence of a better feeling in the market with sales at 58@62 on track and in elevator. With present prospects of an early opening of the river, however, corn is not likely to improve. Rye quiet but steady at 80c. There has been more inquiry for Barley and most of the stock held in the hands of dealers has been taken at 70@80 for spring and 85@90 for fall; inferior qualities are very dull and there is no probability of any advance in prices during the remainder of the season.

GROCERIES—Coffee—An unusual degree of interest is felt in this article of trade, in consequence of the very large deficit in the last years production, and the high valuation put upon the bean at Rio. As early as September last we gave our readers notice of the short crops at various points of production, and ventured the prediction that prices would fluctuate according to the demand and supply, but that values, throughout the current year, and until the crop of '72 would be harvested and marketed, would rule enormously high. Since then we have seen nothing to alter, but everything to strengthen, our opinion, which at this date proves to have been well founded. At no time for years has coffee commanded such high prices, nor is there any prospect, as far as we can now see, of cheap goods during the season. The deficiency noted at various times since the early fall months is now fully confirmed, and is made up as follows, converting the whole into bags of 160 lbs. each:

Deficiency in crop of Brazil	1,000,000 bags
Deficiency in crop of Java	300,000 "
Deficiency in crop of Ceylon	125,000 bags
This deficiency, with the largely increasing consumption in the United States and Europe, will insure unprecedentedly high prices to the coffee producing countries whose traders will take the fullest advantage of the situation and compel the world to pay for the short crop the aggregate price of a full one. Last week closed on a dull market in the east and importers sold invoices at ½c off, but it is thought that before many days a strengthening of prices will occur and a brisk trade follow. Some of our jobbers availed themselves of the late decline by purchasing largely and will thus be enabled to give country merchants the advantages gained in case of an advance. The latest news from Rio reports no advance of ¼ there—being the third advance reported in the last three weeks—with daily receipts amounting to only 2,800 bags. This news has all the elements of a strong coffee market, if previous very small shipments—the light daily receipts and enhanced cost be only considered. The question will hinge, however, very much on the current demand, which, if small, will negative the advantages implied by other sources. Sugars—The crop of Sugar in Demerara and Cuba is large, and, from all we can learn, will mostly be thrown on the markets in this country for sale. This being the case, we can with some show of certainty predict low prices in April. In the meantime, Sugars will not decline much, for the old stock will be growing small, and, as is the case already, desirable grades will become scarce. It is almost impossible to get hold of a lot of choice Porto Rico or Cuba. Refined Sugars are stiffer, and an advance of ¼ would not suprise the trade, who find it difficult to obtain a supply of Baltimore standard "softs." Molasses—In domestic, the supply is not equal to the demand, and, unless stock is purchased at the high prices now ruling at New Orleans, future, soon, the larger manufacturers will lose money and the smaller mills must stop running. If a considerable number shut down the stock of goods will be reduced and the price must appreciate, so that there should, in any event, be a fair margin in manufactured goods at the very high prices for wool which will undoubtedly be realized.

There is now every reason to anticipate very high rates for the next clip, so that the prospect of new wool, which is usually discussed at this season, does not have the normal effect of making the market dull. In view of the present state of the wool trade farmers are, very naturally, unwilling to diminish their already small stock of wool, and that pelts are in very limited supply and high, thus making pulled wool also very scarce. It is, however, needed for flannels and the coarser fabrics and brings extreme rates, being now actually sold for more money than the best conditioned fleeces, thus making the pulled wools much the dearest thing in the market.

As manufacturers have found it cheaper to use foreign wools than domestic and are now buying largely, the price has advanced, and seems to be still steadily rising.

Trade has been, and yet continues, very active, the demand being, not only from consumers, but also from dealers, many of whom have to resort to supply themselves now in view of higher figures.

The sales for the months of Domestic Fleece, Tub-washed and Pulled Wools, foot up many thousand pounds, within the range of 50 to 75 for Fleece, 75 to 87 for Tub-washed, and 63 to 80 for Pulled.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Spang, C & Co. met.	1	Graff, B & Co. metal	1
Shoenberger & Co. o	5	Kloman & Co. ore	1
McKnight, P & Co. o	2	Dilworth, P & Co. o	1
Bryan & C. ore	2	Zug & Co. ore	1
Coleman, R & Co. o	3	Rees, G & Co. metal	1
Moorhead & Co. o	1	J Moorhead metal	1
W Smith, metal	1		
Total	23		

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co. metal	13	Hallman & H. metal	5
Coleman R. & Co. m	3	J Painter & Son. m	2
Zug & Co. metal, ore	2	Graff, B & Co. ore	2
Brown & C. metal	1	Rogers & H. m	2
Wood, Son & Co. m	7	Lewis, B & D. metal	9
Graff, B & Co. m	7	Lewis, O & P. metal	9
Total	63		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J W Porter, metal	1	Graff, B & Co. metal	4
Nimick & Co. metal	5	Hallman & H. metal	1
R. Wister, metal	4	J Moorhead, metal	2
Total	27		

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 12, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. Lawrence, Gallipolis	1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
J. W. Hershey, Orrville	1 car
J. Snavely, Orrville	1 car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
H. Westheffer, O Ville	1 car
W. C. Maholm, Newark	2 cars
Neely & Bro., Newark	1 car
Isaac Clarke, La Rue	1 car
R. P. Kimberlan, Indianapolis	1 car
J. Brown, Cincinnati	3 cars
Wood & Co., Upper Sandusky	1 car
D. James, Columbiana	1 car
P. Kleman, Chicago	4 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
Rothchilds & Z., Chicago	2 cars
J. Stamberg, Chicago	1 car
M. Varnes, Chicago	1 car
L. Keefer, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
C. Harris, Chicago	1 car
Peter Dillon, Bellaire	2 cars
—Thompson, Bellaire	1 car
Total	41 cars

CATTLE.

In addition to the 41 cars above reported, there were two loads brought over from the Central Yards at East Liberty, and about two loads driven in from the country, making in all 45 cars, or, counting 19 to the car, 855 head. Of these, 18 cars were from Chicago, 3 from Cincinnati, and the balance, not already accounted for, from various points in Ohio and Indiana. In the absence of any inquiry for shipment, and with a supply somewhat in excess of the local demand, trade opened slow, and most of the drovers reported that it dragged all the way through, particularly for anything not strictly prime, and there were several lots of "odds and ends" left over unsold. Prime to extra butchers' cattle sold readily enough, and that, too, at fair prices, but this is nearly always the case; the great point with the drover is to dispose of his "tail-ends," and to realize anything out of them. There is no difficulty, as a general thing, in selling the "tops," and that, after the sale of the other the "top" is gone, the trouble commences; the "tail-end" is left, and it is here we have capacity and energy of the driver, if there is any in him, is developed, as it is here where the money is made or lost on a drove of cattle. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra butchers cattle sold at 6@6¾ cts—some few brought 7¼—and medium to good, 5½@6c.

Stock cattle were in limited supply, and there were quite a number of stock buyers in attendance, and, if anything, prices were a shade higher; sales were reported at 4¼@4¾, according to quality and condition. Fresh cows may be quoted at $30@50.

Those of our dealers who have been buying in Chicago recently, complain about great difficulty in getting cars at that point, and of the detention of their cattle after having been shipped. Several cars arrived here this morning that were started from Chicago on Friday, and shipments that were made on Thursday did not reach here until yesterday. Furthermore, it is complained that these cattle have been kept constantly on the cars for three days and nights without rest, feed or water, and, besides the cruelty to the cattle, dealers lose heavily in shrinkage; in addition, stock after being on the cars so long are not in condition for the sale pens, nor is the meat what it ought to be for the stalls. However, we suppose the railroad company is doing all that can be done under the circumstances, as there are not sufficient cars to do the business.

Rothchilds & Zeigler, two loads of good to prime butcher stock, (from Chicago) at 6@6¼c.

Smith & Hartman sold 12 head of butcher cattle, for Marks & Bro. at 5¾@6¼c.

Jacob Shamberg 4 loads; reports fat cattle at 5@6¼ cts, and stockers at 4@4¾.

M Kraus reports two loads of good to extra butcher cattle, (from Chicago) at 6@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold one car of fair to medium Ohio stock at 4¼@6 cts—one load of heavy left over.

Sam Lowenstein, one car of common to fair at 4.50@5.00.

Keefer & Beyer sold one load from Chicago and one from Ohio at 6@6¼ cts.

Jacob Lohman reports one car of Chicago stock at 5@6 cts.

M Varnes, one car of f air to good butcher cattle, (from Chicago) at 5½@6¼c.

E Katz, two loads of fair to prime butcher cattle at 5@6¼.

Jacob Neely, 48 head of heavy Fayette Co, (Ohio) steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, at 6 @7 cts.

James Hanlin sold 14 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at 4¾@5¾.

W Holler sold 18 head of common steers and bulls, from Licking Co., Ohio, at 3@5¾.

Greenwald & Kahn report 3 loads from Chicago and 3 from Ohio at prices ranging from 5 to 7¾.

Sol Traurman, 26 head of mixed commonish Ohio stock at 4¾@5¾.

S Marks & Bro report 4 loads of butcher cattle, (from Chicago) at 5¾@7¼.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 2 car loads from Indiana and 2 from Illinois at 5¾@6¼.

Louis Shamberg reports 36 head of mixed stock at 5¾@6 cts.

John F Neeley sold, on commission, 18 head of West Virginia steers at 4.00@5.35.

Carr & McAllister sold two loads of good to prime Ohio steers, for W C Maholm, at 6@7¼ cts; two loads, for Dillon, at 5¾@6¾.

Sadler, Havens & Co. report 3 loads from Cincinnati, 2 loads from Chicago and 1 car from Guernsey Co., Ohio, at 4¾@5¾—in all 102 head.

Jas Hunter wholesaled one car to Smith & Moonshine at 5¾; retailed 32 head at 5.90@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale to-day was about 400, and with an average demand the market was steady and full prices were realized, and we have no doubt that a larger number could have been sold. Sales were made in a retail way at 6@6¾ for common to medium; 7@7¾ for good to prime and 8 for extra. However it is pretty evident that the offerings are destined to be light until shearing time. Following is a detailed report of the sales:

R A Stouffer wholesaled 33 head of fairish coarse wool sheep averaging 100 lbs at 6¾c.

M Humes wholesaled 78 head of farish Beaver Co. stock averaging about 90 lbs, but fat, at 7 cts.

Norris & McMillan sold 50 head of fine wool Washington Co. sheep averaging 125 lbs at 7¾ cts.

J W Unger wholesaled 54 head of common coarse wool Ohio sheep averaging 75 lbs at 6¾.

Jacob Rinn reports 96 head of prime to extra Allegheny Co. sheep at 7@8 cts.

Thomas North sold 41 prime at $4.75@6.75 per head.

J W Stewart reports having sold 146 head of mixed Ohio stock at 6@8 cts.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was also light and with an average demand, trade was fair though as compared with last Monday, there was little or no change in prices; which ranged in a retail way at 5¾@5¾, according to quality.

James Hunter sold 36 at 5¾@5¾.

J W Unger wholesaled 21 common, at 4.87½.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 12, 1872.

Crude weak and drooping sales at $3.67½ at Parker. Private and reliable advices from Parker state that the tanks of pipe lines are full to overflowing and stocks generally in that vicinity are large; this is owing to want of transportation both east and west. Refined—we hear of negotiations pending for a cargo, prompt delivery, at 21¾—this is bid; buyer last half February, same figure. Beyond this month we have no quotations.

Exports of PETROLEUM, CRUDE & C. V. R. R.

Model O W, account J Bushnell	376
Nonpareil O W account W Stewart	80
Eagle O W account Fisher & Bro.	154
Excle O W account D Wilkins	154
National O W, account J Bushnell	1208
Peerless O W, account H S Duncan	80
Cochran's Yards account T Hackett	240
Sunbeam O W account T Hackett	148
Excelsior O W account J Spear & Co	148
Sunbeam account Fisher Bros	160
Standard O W account D Wilkins	382
Total	3,116

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 68 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.	
Vesta Oil Works, 350 bbls ref oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.	
Standard Oil Co. 750 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.	
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 442 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.	
Livingston Bros, 131 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.	
Wm. McKelvy & Co. 112 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.	
Total	2,625 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 162 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.	
Total	162 bbls.

Wool Market.

Coates Bros of Philadelphia in their circular report the wool trade as follows: There has been a considerable advance in wool during the month just closed and the market is yet very strong with every prospect of higher figures. A large advance has, all along, been generally expected in view of the short supply throughout the world, but the rise has been greater and more sudden than was supposed by many. But there is very reason for still predicting still higher prices. Many large manufacturers have, so far, had large stocks of wool on hand, purchased at lower figures, so that they have been able to sell goods at prices much below the value warranted by actual present market cost; they must suffer the loss of stopping their mills. Unless there is an advance on productions, more nearly proportionate to the present cost of manufacture, soon, the larger manufacturers will lose money and the smaller mills must stop running. If a considerable number shut down the stock of goods will be reduced and the price must appreciate, so that there should, in any event, be a fair margin in manufactured goods at the very high prices for wool which will undoubtedly be realized.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 12, 5 P. M.—Consols 91¾. U. S. securities flat; 5-20s of '62 91¾; '65, 91¾; 10-40s 90.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—5-20s of '62 95¾. PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 56f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¾d. Wheat: red winter 10s 8d@10d. Flour 26@27s. Corn 29s 9d. Pork 69s. Cheese 59s.

ANTWERP, February 12. Petroleum 45f.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton in light demand; middling uplands 23c. Flour in moderate demand; middling superfine western and State $5.90@6.30; common to good extra $6.60@6.80; white wheat extra $7.80@7.90. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal more active; western and Jersey $3.65 delivered. Whisky dull at 93¾@95c. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn spring in store $1.05; winter red western $1.05; extra choice white Genesseer $1.80. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Oats dull and heavy; sales of western mixed 73@73½c; yellow western 74@74½c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 52@56c. Eggs rather steady at 27@28c. Hops dull. Hides quiet. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@21¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses unchanged. Rice dull. Hops quiet. Petroleum 13c; refined 22c. Turpentine firmer at 51@51½c. Pork quiet; new mess $14.12½@14.37; old $13.75@13.87. Beef quiet; mess $9@11.50; extra $11.50@13.00; hams dull at 13@16c. Dressed hogs firm at 5¾@6¾c. Cut meats dull; pickled bellies 6¾@7c; shoulders 5¼@5½c; middles firm; long clear 7½c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Butter steady; western 22@22c. Cheese firm at 14@17c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Total number of beeves 7,593, with 4,100 to-day; 100 cars at Communipaw, 110 at One Hundredth street, 90 cars at Weehawken; market strong at opening but yielded a trifle to close out; no change in prime beeves; ¼c decline in final sales of thin; best 13c; good 12c; common 10¾@11c; poor 9@10c; average strong at 11¾c; all sold; very few Texans in market, and sold at 9½@10¾c; poor dry cows 9@10c; 3 cars 6¾ cwt Illinois steers at 11c; 6 cars of fat 7¾ cwt at 12c; 6 cars of choice 8¾ cwt at 12¾c. Calves; lot of 5 cwt bulls at 8¾c. Sheep: receipts 26,000 for week and 5,700 to-day; prime stock quick at full rates, or 6¾@7c; medium to good 6¼@6¾; thin slow, not all sold and ¼c lower at the close, or 6¼@7¼c; 1 car 64 lbs State 7¾c; 1 car 66 lbs 7¾c; 1 car 70 lbs Illinois 8c; 1 car 104 lbs 8¾c; 1 car extra 111 lbs State 9¼c. Hogs: 30,000 for week and 13,000 live; with 10 cars Western dressed to-day; we had 1,500 dressed hogs for the week; market dull for live, at 5¾c; none selling; city dressed active at a decline, or 6¾@6¾c; western dressed 5¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Beeves: demand improved this week; sales of 1,850 choice extra Pennsylvania and Ohio steers at 7@7½c; fair to good 6¾@7c; common 5@6c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at 6@8¾c. Hogs: sales 3,000 undressed at $7.50@7.75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Trade increasing and market gaining strength. The following descriptions advanced ¾c per yard to-day: Indian Orchard W fine brown cottons are up to 11¾c; do. B Bds. 12¾c; do. C do. 13¾c; do. D do. double weight, 315 yards to the pound, 15c; Pepperell N 11¾c; do. O 12¾c; do. R 13¾c; do. E 40 inch, 14¾c; Pepperell W fine sheeting 9c; 36 inch, 14c; do. X A do. 37 inch 15c; do. S 33 inch do. 13¾c; do. 30 inch do. 12¾c; do. 28 inch do. 11¾c. Printed calicoes are in improved request at 11¾c for Pacific Mills and other leading makes. Printed delaines have become unpopular, and the mills have turned their attention to the making of alpacas, poplins and worsted mixtures instead. Pacific Mills 23¾c; their Organdies command 16¾c, and lawns at 14¾c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring $1.31@1.37 for strictly fresh, equal to $1.37 for regular; No. 2 spring $1.24¾@1.24¾; seller March $1.25¾@1.26¾, closing dull. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 40¾c, closing dull; seller March 41¾@42c; seller May 46¾c, closing dull. Oats dull; No. 2 33¾@33¾c; seller March 32½c. Rye dull; No 2 71@73c for regular and fresh. Barley steady; No. 2 fall 58¾@59c. Mess pork dull and unchanged at $12.45; seller March $12.12½@12.15. Lard dull and lower $12.80; seller March $12.52½@12.60. Meats of all descriptions quiet and unchanged. Hogs active and a shade higher; extreme range $4@4.65; bulk sales $4.20@4.40; closed lower; sales at $4.05. Cattle higher and shipping facilities limited. Whisky at 87½c, closing dull.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Cotton nominal; middling 22¾c. Flour firm; family $7.20@7.35. Wheat scarce; firm and higher; red $1.57@1.58. Corn very firm; 60c scarce; mixed 59@60c. Oats dull and steady at 40@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Oil firm. Eggs firm; 26c. Lard unchanged. Pork firm; $13.25. Mess pork dull and lower; asking $13.25 but sales at $13.00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 9c; kettle 9¾c; but these rates for a large view of buyers. Bulk meats firm; 5¾@6c, and 6¾c asked cash, but sales of 200,000 lbs sides, clear rib 6¾c, buyer February and seller March. Bacon firm; asking 8¼@8¾c; sales at 7¾c; the prospect of the opening of navigation makes a better demand. Hogs firm; $4.40 @4.90; receipts 1,400. Whisky firm at 87c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Flour: treble and higher grades in request; double and lower grades plenty and dull; superfine $7, double extra $7.62½; treble $8.25; choice $10.50@11.50. Corn dull; mixed 80c; white 82c. Oats dull at 62½@65c. Pork scarce; mess held at $16.50. Bacon scarce at 12½@13c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. Lard scarce and firm, at 9¾@10¾c; kegs 10½@ 10¾c. Sugar: supply light; inferior 6¾@7¾c; common 7¾@8c; fair to fully fair 8¾@9¾c; prime to strictly prime 9¾@10c. Molasses in good demand and firmer; inferior 35c; common 35@40c; centrifugal 55c; fair 45c; prime 48@50c; strictly prime 51c. Coffee 20¾c. Whisky 92¾@$1.02¾. Cotton quiet; sales 7,000; good ordinary 20¾c; low middling 21¾c; middling 22¾c; receipts 10,430; exports to Liverpool 5,759; continent 2,585; coastwise 2,369.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Tobacco very active and firm for all grades; sales at 32c. Bagging firm and tending upward; heavy hemp and flax held at 15@16c in round lots. Cotton steady; middling 22¾c. Flour firm and active; extra family $5.75. Wheat steady at $1.55@ 1.70 for red and white. Corn firm and in good demand; shelled sacked 60c. Oats active; prime 50@53c. Rye firm at 90@92c. Pork in light demand and held at $13.75. Bacon active and firm; sides clear rib 6¾c. Bulk meats is less than bacon. Market active and strong. Lard steady at 9¾@10¾c. Hams steady and in good demand; sugar cured 12¾c; plain 11¾c. Whisky 87c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Flour dull; Wisconsin $7@7.25; Minnesota $7.50@7.75. Wheat quiet and firm; State red $1.60; amber $1.65. Rye 92c. Corn steady, yellow 68c; mixed western 66c. Oats in good demand; white 55@56c; mixed 53c. Groceries and provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 16¾@16¾c. Whisky dull, at 93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1.26; No. 2 $1.24. Corn steady; No 2 33¾c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye dull; No 1 74c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 fall 58¾c. Hogs dull, but unchanged. Mess pork dull.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 12.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter strong but inactive and held at $1.56; No 2 $1.49. Corn lower at 54c. Oats quiet at 35c. Oats dull and declined and offered freely at 32c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 12.—Wheat steady and 2c higher; extra $1.61@1.62; amber $1.50. Corn firm at 55½c. Oats dull and declined; State 41c. Clover seed dull at $5.80.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 12.—Flour unchanged at $4.25@5.25. Wheat unchanged at $1.40@1.50. Corn steady; ear 35@36c; shelled 41@42c. Oats heavy at 33c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 12.—Flour dull. Wheat dull but unchanged; amber Michigan $1.49¾; No 2 $1.40¾. Corn dull; No 1 43c. Clover seed; Michigan $5.85@5.87½. Hogs $5.15@5.30.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 12.—1 car lumber, G A Mundorf. 1 do do, South Pitts Planing Mill; 2 cars do, Slack & Shales; 152 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahon & Co; 4 cars copper, Park & Co; 1 cask crockery, Wm Ewing; 3 bxs mdse, Hutchinson & Co; 1 box chalk, W G Johnson & Co; 5 bxs mdse, B L Fahnestock & Co; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co; 7 cars ore, Shoenberger & Co; 65 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 200 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co; 1 car oats, Schneibach & H; 1 do s iron, Maloney & L; 2 do meal, R H Bell & Co; 15 bbls dried apples, J McCullough; 5 do do, G A Kelly & Co; 800 bxs tobacco, Wormser & J; 20 cases lard, J H Parker; 65 slabs spelter, Park & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock;

HOME NEWS.

Accommodation Endorser Taken In.

Yesterday an attachment was issued from the Prothonotary's office for the arrest of Jos. C. McPherson for arrest under the fraudulent debtor act. The prosecutor was Mr. Robert A. Young who alleges that McPherson got him to endorse a note for $2,000 ostensibly as "accommodation endorser" by representing that John S. McPherson had endorsed it previously; subsequently Young alleges he discovered this endorsement to be a forgery.

Collision.

There was a slight collision on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad at Middlesex Station. It seems the trains—night express trains—meet at that place and pass each other over a switch By some accident this switch was misplaced and the trains thus came in contact. Fortunately one of them was standing and the other moving very slowly, hence the damage was slight, and consisted in the smashing of the trains being thrown from the track. There was a delay of several hours before matters were righted.

The (Episcopal) Church Register.

We had a pleasant call yesterday from Dr. H. M. Rawlins, who represents the *Church Register*, published at Philadelphia.

We commend Dr. Rawlins as a gentleman whom it is always pleasant to meet, and the paper he represents as one of the very best of our church papers, ably edited and free entirely from mischievous and disturbing controversy, but filled with original and select reading, healthy in family reading. We hope it will find its way into nearly all church families here, as it has done in the other parts of the State.

Coroner's Inquests.

Yesterday Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of Barbara Loppert, the old lady who was burned to death at her house on Twentieth street, Saturday morning. A verdict according to the facts as heretofore published was rendered.

Saturday about noon Frederick Burhman fell dead in the saloon of H. Elkins, on Penn avenue, near Thirteenth street. He was about sixty years of age, and resided at No. 60 Twelfth street. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

True Bills Found.

The Grand Jury in the U. S. District Court, yesterday found true bills in the following cases against Thomas Ryley and George W. Barnes for robbing the Tyrone post-office, and against Thomas Burns (additional) for having a mail key in his possession; against A. Wylie Wilson for withholding pension money; Geo. Miller for dealing in counterfeit money; Clinton Mingle for uttering the same; Joseph Morgan, made before Mayor Blackmore against Patton, the first charging him with stealing his silver watch, valued at $65, and the sum of money amounting to $153, and the other charging him with stealing his silver watch, valued at $35, and his pocket-book, containing $90 in money. The accused is held for a hearing.

The Fair and Festive'.

Our readers everywhere are reminded that the Festival and Fair in aid of the funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave dead of the war is still in progress; that good dinners and suppers continue to be served, and a great variety of fancy articles, the handiwork of gentle ladies, are still offered at sundry booths in old City Hall by beautiful ladies—as good and charitable as beautiful that there is no unseemly importunity to purchase or vote, but that the abundance of the display and the ready and polite attendance alone are urged on the notice of visitors. The modest reserve of the matron and maid should not be permitted to be less liberally encouraged and rewarded than the brazen airs in which these graces are forgotten. Let one and all go to this fair, look pleasant and buy something, and so give countenance and encouragement to its charitable objects, and feel that they have done a good deed.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday, February 10th, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician:

Cerebral apoplexy, 1; softening of the brain, 1; croup, 1; bronchitis, 1; consumption, 1; convulsions, 1; croup, 1; debility, 1; diarrhea, 1; disease of the lungs, 2; diphtheria, 1; general dropsy, 1; dropsy of the brain, 1; dropsy of the heart, 1; scarlet fever, 3; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 3; inflammation of the lungs and pluera, 1; inflammation of the pericardium, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 2; rheumatism of heart, 1; suffocation, 1; small pox, 6; whooping cough, 1; still births, 3.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 18; from 1 to 2, 2; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 5; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 4; 70 to 80, 3.

Males, 24; females, 19. White, 43; colored, 0. Total, 43.

DISORDERLY HOUSE "PULLED."

The Police Make a Raid on the Wood Street "Dive."

Elsewhere we note the fact that Lieutenants Palmer and Hazen had made informations against the keepers of the notorious hole known as the Wood street "dive," under the National Bank of Commerce, at the corner of Wood street on Sixth avenue, charging them with keeping a disorderly house, selling without liquor license and selling to minors. Last night between eleven and twelve o'clock, a posse of officers under the direction of Lieutenant Palmer made a raid upon the house, and captured one of the proprietors, Owen Hughes, and six women who were dancing in the saloon at the time. A number of women who had been present a few minutes before, seems to have had notice of the coming of the officers, and escaped. The following named persons were escorted to the Central station house, where they were confined for the night. Owen Hughes, Henry shaffer, James Thompson, Joseph McClain, Samuel Murray, Daniel Murray, and John Kane. The prisoners, with the exception of the first named, are all quite young, some being mere boys. The officers, at the time of writing, are looking for Daring, the other party against whom the informations were made.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

How It is Regarded by the People of Elizabeth Borough—A Town Meeting and Strong Resolutions.

A few evenings since a meeting was held in the M. E. Church at Elizabeth, Pa., for the purpose of considering the new license law, which is now pending in the Legislature.

J. N. O'Neil Esq. was called upon to preside and Mr. J. K. Cramer chosen Secretary, on motion of D. H. Pollock a copy of the proposed bill was read by the Secretary, after which Mr. J. Moffit, Dr. J. A. Vankirk, and D. H. Pollock were appointed a committee on resolutions.

They returned after a brief absence and reported the following:

Resolved, That the proposed license law for Allegheny county, now before our Legislature is totally inefficient to meet the present license law, *and should not be passed*.

Resolved, That the delegation in the Senate and House of Representatives from Allegheny county, now in session, be, and are hereby instructed to use their best endeavors to retain the present Liquor Law, passed last winter, in the provisions, of which this borough (Elizabeth) is included.

The resolutions were discussed at some length by Rev. Norcross, Pollock and Cramer, and Messrs. Moffit, Abraham, Houghton O'Neill and others, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Captain Houghton then offered the following:

Resolved, That is is wholly inconsistent with good order and morals to sanction any evil by legal enactment.

This resolution elicited an animated discussion, in which it appeared that the general sentiment was strongly in favor of prohibition. It was finally passed without a dissenting voice, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again in two weeks in the U. P. Church.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Yesterday morning the Grand Jury rose and made their presentment, which will be found elsewhere.

Judge McCandless then stated that his health would prevent him from proceeding with the cases on the list, and that District Attorney Swoope was also too ill to conduct them for the Government. He had therefore decided to adjourn Court until the first Monday when it was expected the whole list would be disposed of.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

In this case the case of John Teese vs. Dr. Robert Wray, was withdrawn, the parties having agreed upon a compromise.

The will case" occupied the attention of Judge Stowe.

Trial List for To-day.

2. O'Hara School District vs. Mackrell.
5. Hiltz vs. McCombs.
10. Hardwig vs. Crown.
30. Shafer & Bro. Hovel vs. Hope Pet. Co.
34. Miller vs. Frith.
38. Clark vs. Cain.
25. Pratt vs. Hatch et al.
26. Stout vs. Henderson, gar.
31. Weise and wife vs. H. Williams & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON & KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Vankirk vs. Johnson was called up before Judge Hampton and is reported elsewhere.

There was no business transacted in Judge Kirkpatrick's branch.

Trial List for To-day.

117. Harriet Vankirk vs. J. P. Johnson.
137. C. Greche vs. J. H. Gray.
167. Devore & Co. vs. Lydia Barnhill.
170. Hart & Blondin et al.
176. Hoffman & Hale vs. Eckert et al.
177. Meinhart vs. Hinger.
178. Crawford vs McClock.
179. Huckestine vs. Lucas.

A Relic Worth Seeing.—The sheet upon which President Lincoln died, will be exhibited at City Hall this evening, with the seal affixed to the identical article without any doubt, having been bought at a high price. It is now being exhibited as a special favor from the party that has it in his possession.

HEART VS. MONEY.

A Wronged Maiden

JUSTICE AGAINST WRONG.

Innocence and Virtue.

What Does it Profit a Man to Gain a Girl's Heart and Lose His Ducats?

The Jury Will Answer.

To trifle with the tender affections of the maiden's heart is a crime, the enormity of which cannot be gauged by the test of filthy lucre. Women, as a general thing, are weak and fragile vessels, and the crafty man can mould them to suit his purposes with far greater ease than can the artist impress fancy and thought, history, fiction and poetry, in pliable plaster. Love is a very queer thing. It often leads to results at once both happy and grand, but when its flowing current is turned by rude rocks of disagreement and it turns back into the warm recesses of the parent heart from which it was engendered, it gathers hate along the shores in its retirement, till, reaching home, it is turned from milk and honey into gall, and the mother nature will plunge into the swift and destructive current of seething Niagara, rather leap into the redhot, roaring crater of Vesuvius, than meet an army of creditors armed from head to foot with your promises to pay, than bide the wrathful frown of the woman whose love for you is the realization or appreciation of the sweet victory he won. The avenging angel is after him, who, disdaining not the pound of flesh close to his heart which he ruthlessly gave in exchange for so much of better quality from the captured, wants dollars and cents to cast upon the scales to weigh down the charges against him. While the female affections have been trodden hard to decidve. We know married men to vary in their estimates of the article. Some hold them very high in value, worth a hundred dollars per ounce, while there are mere drugs on the market, hardly worth throwing away. However, we have no time to talk of this or that, but will proceed to give the readers of the GAZETTE a synopsis of the case of Vankirk vs. Johnson, which came up for trial in the U. S. District Court, Judge McCandless presiding, and which was commenced by Mr. Marshall, as follows:

Cross-examined—Have known Mr. Johnson for twenty years; became up in the country where he lived in 1855; sold the latter part of May or the first of June; he came to the farm in July or August; there was some acquaintance between Johnson and my daughter before that time; he had been at my house several times at parties; think I was present at their marriage in October; think I went to see him on the 21 of November; thought he was timid, and asked him if he and my daughter were engaged; made it to understand that appeared to

"LIVEN HIM UP A LITTLE."

couldn't tell how often he visited our house after we moved to McKeesport; don't remember that he supplied us regularly with butter; he brought butter one time, about forty pounds; think it was at the time of the sleighing I referred to; thought he was timid, because I knew it a ticklish thing to talk about; I know it nearly scared me out of my boots; couldn't tell how often he came to meet the "sweet girl;" can't say particularly what the "sweet girl" was engaged to me; I am intelligent class of persons made up the majority. Old bachelors, widowers and men without children were the most conspicuous, evidently anxious to find out how it is themselves, not knowing how soon they may be figure in similar fantastic contests.

THE COUNSEL.

Both parties appeared to have realized in advance the importance of securing the greatest order of legal talent in presenting and defending the case. When the court assembled, the defendant's side of the green table was taken up by Hon. Thomas M. Marshall and J. M. Kennedy, Esq., a legal team that at once evinced force, strength and ability. We did image that "old John" stood in his cowskin boots with more confidence than that he was to deal in love matters for a few days, just as pleasant recreation from the dry routine of fact John Doe and Richard Roe cases in which he spent so much of his time and ability in the civil courts. To insure quickness and an ably conducted trial, however, were pitted against these two powerful lawyers, none other than W. F. White and R. M. Gibson, Esqs. It is steel against steel, and the fire will fly often if all the counsel awaken to earnestness.

THE PLAINTIFF.

The plaintiff, Miss Harriet Vankirk, attended by her father and some lady relatives, entered the court at the hour appointed for the trial, unveiled, presenting a beautiful picture in the gaze of the large number of persons in attendance. She took her seat near the clerk's desk and was very unobtrusive in all motions and counsel. She is a lady of about thirty-three years of age we should judge, of quiet build and graceful action. She is a lady means handsome, and yet, when at herself and not excited by the close examination of counsel, she looked pleasant and intelligent. Now we dressed with the exquisite taste wearing a plain hat decorated with a black plume, plain jet ear ear rings, lace collar fastened by a pin from which depended a heavy watch guard, a red bow, black velvet sack fitting loosely and trimmed with lace, and the morning dress flounced finally. She spoke during her examination in a weak, timid voice, scarcely audible at the reporters' table, relieved by a feminine language betokened culture, being free from grammatical error, and her words were clear and to the point of propriety. She favorably impressed all present.

THE DEFENDANT.

J. P. Johnson, the unlucky wight, who through a love affair, has found himself in such an uncomfortable position, is neither what we style a handsome man nor an unprepossessing one. He is about five feet ten, in height, rather medium in weight and wears an innocent, unsophisticated look. He has a thin, sharp pointed face, black hair, mustache and whiskers. He was dressed in a suit of broadcloth and presented a genteel appearance. Viewing the man and the maiden we felt in the goodness of our heart like rising to break in upon the Court proceedings to intervene if they only in a little to make the crooked lines of their lives straight. We did not do so, and consequently the trial of faithful Eve against false Adam proceeded.

THE LEGAL BALL IN MOTION.

After a jury had been empannelled, in securing which very little trouble having been experienced, Mr. Marshall proceeded to open the case for the plaintiff. He gave a detailed history of the acquaintance, intimacy and courtship, and stated that the contract for marriage was first made in the latter part of September, 1870; that it was then understood that the wedding should take place about the first of January, 1871; that defendant had authorized preparations to be made; had also purchased a home for plaintiff by consent, and that the 28th of February, 1871, was finally fixed upon as the time. He said that for a long time the course pursued by defendant to different parties, and the excuses which he gave from time to time to keep his promises, had caused the plaintiff to suspect and interest manifested was even greater than that attending any murder trial we have reported during the past ten years; and an intelligent class of persons made up the majority. Old bachelors, widowers and men without children were the most conspicuous, evidently anxious to find out how it is themselves, not knowing how soon they may be figure in similar fantastic contests.

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